

clear, yet they soon would be replaced by different cries. With hearts of fire, the students would not back down to words of warning. The air of freedom was faintly tangible but soon dissipated as the piercing crack of gunfire drove fear back into the hearts of the young people. Shot down . . . beaten . . . imprisoned . . . in one way or another they were all silenced. And the freedom, once so close, was now ripped from their hands.

This tragedy can conjure up a lot of emotions. For me, all I can do is feel grateful. Surely I have taken for granted the freedom of a democracy. I have the privilege to stand up and not be pushed down. I don't have to look over my shoulder in fear every time I speak up about the government. I have a voice. But what is so beautiful about America's democracy is that this voice is just as important, just as valid as the next man's. Though led by presidents, governors, senators, and representatives, I have just as much power to speak out as they do. My voice matters.

Our forefathers designed the United States Constitution to keep the government from ever becoming so powerful, so tyrannical, that I no longer have the freedom to speak my mind. At the same time, the constitution keeps me in line and helps remind me of what is important to our democracy, so that I fight for ideas that are true, right, and noble.

Personally, I've only recently begun to see how powerful my voice is, even though it is just one. A project was assigned in my political science class in which I needed to interview various state representative and senators. I was surprised at how easy it was to schedule an appointment with an elected official. When I was sitting in the office of my representative, my eyes were opened to the power of my own voice. I used to believe that my voice meant nothing because I wasn't old enough to vote. But what is amazing to me now is that I'm able to walk straight into our state's capital building, climb a few stairs, enter right into an office of a senator or representative, and explain to them exactly what I believe and why I believe it. Not only that, our government allows what I say to be taken into consideration. I can persuade others to take up my passion, believe what I believe, and push for a change. Though funded in basic principles, democracy is not set in stone. If I don't agree with something, I have the ability to work to change it. America, the world's largest democracy, will take time to listen to what I have to say.

Because my voice in our democracy matters so much, I hold a tremendous respect for the United States of America. I see the value in a peaceful transition of leadership. I see the value of a "majority rules" policy. I see the value of my voice. Therefore, I will not sit back when I have such freedom in my grasp. I will use my voice to make our democracy a better place to be. In the words of Edward Everett Hale, "I am only one, but still I am one . . . I cannot do everything, but I can do something. . . and what I can do, I should do . . . and, with the help of God, I will do."

INTRODUCTION OF THE "NIGERIAN ADVANCE FEE FRAUD PREVENTION ACT OF 1998"

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1998

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, today, I am joining with a bipartisan group of colleagues in in-

roducing legislation to prevent further growth of the international crime, Nigerian Advance Fee Fraud.

Every day, thousands of Americans fall subject to get rich quick schemes. Unfortunately, Nigerian Advance Fee Fraud is a whole new era of scamming money out of innocent people. Known internationally as "4-1-9" fraud after the section in the Nigerian Penal Code which addresses fraud schemes, these scams have reached epidemic proportions.

As a personal target of such scams, I am introducing the Nigerian Advance Fee Fraud Prevention Act of 1998 to bring this swindle and its perpetrators into the forefront of the American public, and focus the Government on implementing a national and international strategy to combat these shams.

This form of bilk is widespread, targeting over 60 countries worldwide. The perpetrators of these hoax's don't discriminate when choosing their targets, everyone from small to large corporations, religious organizations, and individuals are all fair game to these criminals. I myself have been targeted four times by these flimflams in just over 7 months.

The perpetrators of this swindle will send letters to unknowing victims, mostly senior citizens, claiming that the Nigerian Government overpaid the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation on a contract. Instead of giving the money back to the government, the scammer indicates they need a foreign bank account to deposit \$50 million, of which 30% would remain in the victims' bank account for them to keep.

So, what is the actual scam? The scam does not actually require the transmission of a bank account number (although many victims obligingly provide it). The victim supplies a letterhead, which is used to forge letters of recommendation to the American Embassy for travel visas and it is also used to persuade other prospective victims.

They way they get money from the victims is much craftier. Victims are pressured into sending money for unforeseen taxes, fees to the Nigerian Government, and attorney fees. These fees can reach hundreds of thousands of dollars. The perpetrators of these scams often allege that the victim must travel to Nigeria in order to complete the transaction. If the victim is unable to travel to Nigeria, they proceed to demand more money from them for power of attorney fees and other associated taxes. Often when a victim does travel to Nigeria, the scammer explains to them that there is no need for a visa. In fact, a visa is required by the Nigerian Government. The perpetrators then bribe airport officials to bypass immigration, and use this illegal entry as leverage to coerce the traveler into releasing more money.

Violence and threats of physical harm may also occur. To date, 15 foreign businessmen and two United States citizens have been murdered in Nigeria in connection with a "4-1-9" scam. Perpetrators of these scams are rarely prosecuted or jailed by the Nigerian government, which is also suspected of playing a role in these schemes.

Money garnered from these schemes is used to fund other illegal activities, including drug trafficking or violent crimes. This is a growing concern to the international community, and among the thousands of Americans who fall victim to these scams.

The Nigerian Advance Fee Fraud Prevention Act of 1998 will direct the Secretary of

State and the Secretary of the Treasury to jointly report on actions taken by the Nigerian Government in apprehending the perpetrators of 4-1-9 scams, efforts taken by the United States to inform American about such schemes, and other such actions which are or should be undertaken to end of these schemes, including the imposition of sanctions on the Nigerian Government.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1998

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the Fiftieth Anniversary of the World Health Organization. I want to congratulate them, and everyone else who has joined in the fight against infectious disease around the world. I also congratulate Dr. Gro Harlem Brundtland, the recently-elected Director-General of the World Health Organization, who has announced her commitment to improving the lives and health of children around the world.

In the last five decades, human longevity worldwide has increased by more than 40% and the average life expectancy at birth rose from 46 years in the early 1950s to almost 65 years by 1996. These great strides forward in health would not have been possible without the efforts of WHO and their many local and international partners in the private, public and non-profit sectors.

In 1967, WHO started an ambitious effort to eliminate smallpox worldwide. At the time, no one believed that a disease which afflicted up to 15 million people annually could be eradicated in just thirteen years—but that's exactly what happened. According to WHO, if smallpox had not been eliminated in 1980, the past twenty years would have witnessed some 350 million new victims—roughly the combined population of the USA and Mexico—and an estimated 40 million deaths—a figure equal to the entire population of Spain or South Africa.

Today, close to 90% of children in the world are being reached by immunization services—a dramatic increase from the 5% vaccinated only twenty-five years ago. Two million deaths from measles alone are prevented worldwide every year by current immunization efforts. WHO, its Member States and international partners are conducting extensive immunization, treatment and prevention campaigns to end polio, malaria, tuberculosis, cholera, dracunculiasis, Chagas disease, and HIV/AIDS around the globe.

Unfortunately, this story is not entirely filled with happy tidings. Today, malnutrition is implicated in the deaths of seven million of the twelve million children who die of preventable causes each year. Many households around the world still lack access to safe drinking water and often use the same water supply for cooking and sanitation. Deaths from easily preventable, waterborne illnesses and the more elusive but equally deadly diseases like Ebola make the battle against infectious disease a war with many fronts.

To further complicate the picture, non-communicable diseases like cancer and heart disease—the leading causes of death in the

United States and Europe—are making inroads into Africa, Asia and South America. WHO projects that deaths related to tobacco use over the next 30 years will rise from 4 million to 10 million by the year 2030, with 70 percent of these deaths occurring in developing countries.

The unfettered globalization of the tobacco market—which is dominated by U.S. companies—will cause untold devastation on the health of every citizen on the planet over the next few decades. We cannot stand idly by when we have the tools to stop such practices.

I am proud to be an original co-sponsor of the Bipartisan NO Tobacco for Children Act of 1998 which will establish an international “code of conduct” for U.S. tobacco companies selling their products abroad. If tobacco companies cannot market in a particular way to American children, they should also be prohibited from using those methods on children in other parts of the world.

HONORING THE GRACE BAPTIST CHURCH OF NANUET

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1998

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, a great Baptist Church located within Rockland County of the 20th Congressional District of New York, will observe its bicentennial, as this County celebrates its 200th birthday.

In 1798 a small gathering of Baptists in Rockland County formally established what is today the Grace Baptist Church of Nanuet. This Church was instrumental in starting six new Baptist congregations in Rockland County and subsequently established the first Sunday School there in 1828.

A far-sighted and courageous action that this Church took on April 12, 1817, fifty years before President Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, was its declaration that members who owned slaves could no longer remain fellows of the Church.

The growth of the Grace Baptist Church over the past 200 years has kept pace with the growth of Rockland County. The current congregation is multi-ethnic with Caucasian, Afro-American, Hispanic, Asian, Korean, Haitian and Philippine congregation members. All these reflect the current cultural and ethnic composition of Rockland County.

This Church has been an important factor for the development of the Rockland community. Throughout the years it has been an invaluable community presence, making certain that it responds to the special needs of the population. It has been a social and religious institution that always acts in the best interests of the community.

I am certain that the Grace Baptist Church of Nanuet will keep up its good works, not only in spreading out its religious traditions and observances, but also promoting its religious teachings and morality in Rockland's community.

TRIBUTE TO “BUCK” LONG

HON. SONNY CALLAHAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1998

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, on June 1, 1998, D.H. “Buck” Long will retire from his long-time service as President and General Manager of WKRG-TV, Inc., the CBS affiliate in my hometown of Mobile, Alabama.

For over 30 years, Buck has been an innovator in the broadcasting industry, always keeping his station on the cutting edge of technology. Furthermore, he has set an example for his peers and employees alike by giving much back to his community. Quite frankly, Buck's service to the Mobile area has been unrivaled in many ways.

Buck Long was born on April 9, 1929 in Spartanburg, S.C., where he attended Spartanburg High School. Soon after graduation, he moved to Mobile to attend Springhill College in 1947. As a student at Springhill, Buck worked part-time as a record librarian, station-break announcer and disc-jockey at WMOB Radio, which marked his first job in the broadcasting field to which his father had introduced him years before as a young child.

In 1950, Buck became the nighttime announcer and disc-jockey at WABB Radio where he became known as the host of “Buck Back Room.” With his ingenious business style and optimistic attitude, Buck sold his show to the listeners of Mobile who grew to appreciate and admire not only the show but also the announcer. In return for his hard work and success with the show, WABB promoted Buck to the position of full-time sales associate the following year and by 1955, he was named local sales manager at WABB.

After his initial success in radio, Buck left the station in 1957 and became an account executive with Jack Lewis Advertising. Two years later, in 1959, he joined the sales department at WKRG-TV. That year marked the beginning of what would turn into a long and dedicated relationship with the WKRG corporate family.

In 1967, Buck Long was promoted to local sales manager as a reward for his hard work. A few years later, he was elected Vice President, and later Senior Vice President, of WKRG. In 1982, Buck was once again elevated, this time to Executive Vice President and Station Manager. Finally, on January 1, 1986, the Board of Directors of AM-FM radio stations.

Throughout his distinguished career, Buck has always demonstrated his genuine concern for the Mobile community through his commitment to quality family programming. In addition, Buck has also believed the public deserves to be kept informed with a top notch news department and a public affairs division that is second to none. Along these lines, I would be remiss if I didn't mention one such program, *The Gulf Coast Congressional Report*, which has been a mainstay on WKRG for more than 20 years. In fact, with Buck's strong support, several of my colleagues and I, most notably former Congressman Earl Hutto and the Senate Majority Leader, TRENT LOTT, have been able to appear on WKRG on a regular basis keeping the viewing audience in Northwest Florida, Southwest Alabama and the Mississippi Gulf Coast informed on the latest news coming out of Washington.

As you can imagine, Buck Long has received numerous awards over the years but three in particular stand out. Not long ago, the Alabama Broadcasting Association named Buck Alabama Broadcaster of the Year. In addition, he has also been named a Paul Harris Fellow from the Mobile Rotary Club and an Honorary Fellow to the University of Mobile.

Buck resides in Mobile with his wife, the former Sara Kerr. Their daughter, Karen St. Clair, also lives in Mobile with her husband Jeffrey Miles St. Clair, and their children, Sara, Katherine and Andrew.

Mr. Speaker, Buck Long is a good friend but more than that, he is a good citizen. His leadership in our community and at WKRG serves as an inspiration to young and old alike, and it is indeed a pleasure for me, as his congressman, to enter this recognition in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, so that on behalf of his viewing audience and my constituents, a proper “thank you” for his many efforts to make Mobile and South Alabama a better place can be duly noted. And to Buck and Sara, here's for many more years of success, good health and happiness in all your future endeavors.

SANDIA NATIONAL LABORATORIES FIRST FEMALE ENGINEER RETIRES

HON. ELLEN O. TAUSCHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1998

Mrs. TAUSCHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Betty Carrell, a constituent from Livermore, California and one of science's true female pioneers.

While at Oregon State University in the 1950s, Betty Carrell was the only female student enrolled in the university's engineering program. In fact, because of her welding classes, Mrs. Carrell was the only woman allowed to wear pants on campus.

In 1959, Mrs. Carrell graduated and was quickly hired by Sandia National Laboratories in Livermore, California where she became their first female engineer. After five ground breaking years, where she was the only woman among the 350 engineers at Sandia, Betty left just prior to the birth of her first child.

While raising her two children, who it should be noted are now both mechanical engineers, Betty somehow found time to serve on the Livermore School Board, including two terms as its president. Among her other civic activities, she also sat on the Chabot Community College Foundation and the Livermore Chamber of Commerce.

In 1984, she returned to Sandia where she worked on a number of projects including solar thermal technology, warhead dismantling programs and toxic waste reduction. Betty is most proud of the environmental management work she did in Washington, D.C. for two years while on loan to the Department of Energy. Earlier this year at the age of 60 and after 20 fulfilling years at Sandia, Betty Carrell retired from the working world.

Betty Carrell is truly an inspiration to young woman everywhere who dream of entering the workplace as scientists and engineers. At an early age, she shared her parent's love of math and science so it was a natural for her to want to become an engineer.